

FAN

Some creatures have overlong or outgrowing teeth, which we call *fangs*, or tusks; as boars, pikes, falmons, and dogs, though less.

Bacon's Natural History, N^o. 752.

The fatal *fang* drove deep within his thigh,
And cut the nerves: the nerves no more sustain
The bulk; the bulk, unprop'd, falls headlong on the plain.

Dryden's Ovid, b. viii.

Then charge him close, provoke him to the rage
Of *fangs* and claws, and, stooping from your horse,
Rivet the panting fangs to the ground.

Addison's Cato.

2. The nails; the talons.
3. Any shoot or other thing by which hold is taken.

The protuberant *fangs* of the yuca are to be treated like the tuberoses.

Boswell's Kalendar.

FANGED, *adj.* [from *fang*.] Furnished with fangs or long teeth; furnished with any instruments of destruction, which can be exercised in imitation of fangs.

My two schoolfellows,
Whom I will trust as I will address *fang'd*,
They bear the mandate.

Shakespeare's Hamlet.

With half the speed, nor half so swift retreat:
In chariots, *fang'd* with scythes, they scour the field,
Drive through our wedg'd battalions with a whirl,
And strew a dreadful harvest on the plain.

Phillips's Britain.

FANGLE, *n. f.* [from *fang*, Saxon, to attempt. *Skinner*.] Silly attempt; trifling scheme. It is never used, or rarely, but in contempt with the epithet *new*; as, *new fangles*, *new fanglences*.

FANGLED, *adj.* [from *fangle*.] This word seems to signify gaudy; ridiculously showy; vainly decorated. This is still retained in Scotland: as, he's *new fangled*, or whimsical, and very fond of novelty.

Quick wits be in desire *new fangled*, and in purpose unconstant.

Ascham.

A book! oh, rare one!
Be not, as in this *fangled* world, a garment
Nobler than that it covers.

Shakespeare's Cymbeline.

FANGLESS, *adj.* [from *fang*.] Toothless; without teeth.

The king hath wasted all his rods
On late offenders, that he now doth lack
The very instruments of chastisement;
So that his pow'r, like to a *fangless* lion,
May offer, but not hold.

Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. ii.

FANGOT, *n. f.* [] A quantity of wares: as raw silk, &c. containing from one or two hundred weight three quarters.

Dict.

FANNEL, *n. f.* [from *fanon*, French.] A sort of ornament like a scarf, worn about the left arm of a male-priest when he officiates.

Dict.

FANNER, *n. f.* [from *fan*.] One that plays a fan.

I will send unto Babylon *fanners* that shall fan her.

Jerem.

FANTASIED, *adj.* [from *fantasy*.] Filled with fancies or wild imaginations.

As I travell'd hither through the land,
I found the people strangely *fantasied*.

Shakespeare's King John.

FANTASM, *n. f.* [See *PHANTASM*.]

FANTASTICAL, *adj.* [from *fantasy*, Fr. from *fantasy*.]

1. Irrational; bred only in the imagination.

The delight that a man takes from another's sin, can be nothing else but a *fantastical*, preternatural complacency, arising from that which he really has no feeling of.

South.

2. Substituting only in the fancy; imaginary.

Present feats
Are less than horrible imaginings:
My thought, whose murder yet is but *fantastical*,
Shakes to my single state of man, that function
Is smother'd in remorse; and nothing is,
But what is not.

Shakespeare's Macbeth.

Men are so possessed with their own fancies, that they take them for oracles; and are arrived to some extraordinary revelations of truth, when indeed they do but dream dreams, and amuse themselves with the *fantastical* ideas of a busy imagination.

Decay of Piety.

3. Unreal; apparent only; having the nature of phantoms which only assume visible forms occasionally.

Are ye *fantastical*, or that indeed
Which outwardly ye shew?

Shakespeare's Macbeth.

4. Capricious; humorous; unsteady; irregular.

Nor happiness can I, nor misery feel,
From any turn of her *fantastical* wheel.

Prior.

5. Whimsical; fanciful; indulgent to one's own imagination.

They put such words in the mouths of one of these *fantastical* mind-infected people, that children and musicians call lovers.

Sidney.

I'll knit it up in silken strings,
With twenty odd concealed true love knots:
To be *fantastical*, may become a youth
Of greater time than I.

Shakespeare's Two Gentlemen of Verona.

Duunvir is provided with an imperious, expensive and fan-

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fantastical mistress; to whom he retires from the conversation of a discreet and affectionate wife.

Tatler.

We are apt to think your medallists a little *fantastical* in the different prices they set upon their coins, without any regard to the metal of which they are composed.

Addison.

FANTASTICALLY, *adj.* [from *fantastical*.]

1. By the power of imagination.

2. Capriciously; humorously; unsteadily.

Her sceptre to *fantastically* borne,
By a vain, giddy, shallow, humorous youth,
That fear attends her not.

Shakespeare's Henry V.

3. Whimsically; in compliance with mere imagination.

One cannot so much as *fantastically* chuse, even or odd, he thinks not why.

Gretot's Cosmol. b. ii. c. 4.

FANTASTICALNESS, *n. f.* [from *fantastical*.]

FANTASTICKNESS, *n. f.* [from *fantastical*.]

1. Humorousness; mere compliance with fancy.

2. Whimsicalness; unreasonableness.

I dare not assume to myself to have put him out of conceit with it, by having convinced him of the *fantasticalness* of it.

Tillotson, Preface.

3. Caprice; unsteadiness.

FANTASY, *n. f.* [from *fantasia*, Latin; *φαντασία*.]

1. Fancy; imagination; the power of imagining. See *FANCY*.

How now, Horatio! you tremble and look pale!
Is not this something more than *fantasy*?

Shakespeare's Hamlet.

I talk of dreams,
Which are the children of an idle brain,
Begot of nothing but vain *fantasy*;
Which is as thin of substance as the air,
And more unconstant than the wind.

Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet.

He is superstitious grown of late,
Quite from the main opinion he held once
Of *fantasy*, of dreams, and ceremonies.

Shakespeare's Julius Caesar.

Go you, and where you find a maid,
That ere she sleep hath thrice her prayers said,
Rein up the organs of her *fantasy*,
Sleep she as sound as careless infancy.

Shakespeare's Titus Andronicus.

These spirits of sense, in *fantasy*'s high court,
Judge of the forms of objects, ill or well;
And so they send a good or ill report
Down to the heart, where all affections dwell.

Davies.

By the power of *fantasy* we see colours in a dream, or a mad man sees things before him which are not there.

Newton.

2. Idea; image of the mind.

And with the fugitive sweet thereof allure,
Chaste ladies ears to *fantasy* impure.

Hubbard's Tale.

3. Humour; inclination.

I would wish that both you and others would cease from drawing the Scriptures to your *fantasies* and affections.

Whitig.

FANTOM, *n. f.* [See *PHANTOM*.]

FAP, *adj.* Fuddled; drunk. It seems to have been a cant word in the time of *Shakespeare*.

The gentleman had drunk himself out of his five senses; and being *fap*, fir, was, as they say, calthered.

Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.

FAR, *adv.* [from *far*, Saxon; *fart*, Erse.]

1. To great extent in length.

Pay sacred reverence to Apollo's song,
Left wrathful the far-shooting god emit
His fatal arrows.

Prior.

2. To a great extent every way. This less proper.

Is what I love: the far extended ocean
To a little riv'let I prefer.

Prior.

With costly cates she stain'd her frugal board;
Then with ill-gotten gold she bought a lord:
Corruption, discord, luxury combin'd,
Down sunk the far fam'd mistress of mankind.

Arbutnot.

From the same lineage stern *Erebus* came,
The far fam'd brother of th' enchantress dame.

Pope.

3. To a great distance progressively.

Be factious for redress of all these griefs,
And I will set this foot of mine as far
As who goes farthest.

Shakespeare's Julius Caesar.

Is it far you ride?
—As far, my lord, as will fill up the time
I twist this and supper.

Shakespeare's Macbeth.

Far from that hated face the Trojans fly;
All but the fool who fought his destiny.

Dryden's En.

4. Remotely; at a great distance.

He meant to travel into far countries, until his friends affection either ceased or prevailed.

Sidney.

In a kingdom rightly ordered, after a law is once published, it presently takes effect far and wide; all states framing themselves thereunto.

Hooker, b. i. f. 3.

And after that long strayed here and there,
Through every field and forest far and near,
Far be it from me to justify the cruelties which were at first used towards them, which had their reward soon after.

Bacon's Holy War.

He sent light horsemen into Mesopotamia with a guide, because

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cause the country was unto him best known; following not far after himself with all his army.

Kneller's Hist. of the Turks.

And yet the lights which in my tower do shine,
Mine eyes, which view all objects nigh and far,
Look not into this little world of mine.

Davies.

God hath bid dwell far off all anxious cares,
And not molest us; unless we ourselves
Seek them with wand'ring thoughts, and notions vain.

Milt.

I have been hunting up and down, far and near, since your unhappy indisposition, to find out a remedy.

L'Estrange.

The nations far and near contend in choice,
And send the flow'r of war by publick voice.

Dryden.

The painted lizard and the birds of prey,
Foes of the frugal kind, be far away.

Dryden's Virg. Geor.

But from the reading of my book and me,
Be far, ye foes of virtuous poetry!
Who fortune's fault upon the poor can throw,
Point at the tatter'd coat and ragged shoe.

Dryden's Pers.

Far off you view'd them with a longing eye
Upon the topmost branch.

Dryden.

These words are so far from establishing any dominion, that we find the quite contrary.

Locke.

'Till on the Po his blasted corps was hurl'd,
Far from his country, in the western world.

Addison's Ovid.

5. To a distance.

As far as the East is from the West, so far hath he removed our transgressions from him.

Pf. ciii. 12.

Neither did those that were sent, and travelled far off, undertake so difficult enterprises without a conductor.

Raleigh.

But all in vain! which when he saw, he ceas'd
Contenting, and remov'd his tents far off.

Milt. Par. Lost.

I had always a curiosity to look back into the sources of things, and view in my mind, so far as I was able, the beginning and progress of a rising world.

Burn. Th. of the World.

A lion's hide around his loins he wore;
The well-poiz'd javelin to the field he bore,
Inur'd to blood; the far destroying dart,
And the best weapon, an undaunted heart.

Addison's Ovid.

6. In a great part.

When they were by Jebus the day was far spent.

Judg.

7. In a great proportion; by many degrees.

Who can find a virtuous woman? for her price is far above rubies.

Prov. xxxi. 10.

Such a communication passeth far better through the water than air.

Bacon's Natural History, N^o. 134.

Those countries have far greater rivers, and far higher mountains to pour down waters, than any part of the old world.

Bacon's New Atlantis.

The face of war,
In ancient times, doth differ far
From what our fiery battles are.

Waller.

Of negatives we have far the least certainty, and they are usually hardest, and many times impossible to be proved.

Tillotson.

Latin is a more succinct language than either the Italian, Spanish, French, or even than the English, which, by reason of its monosyllables, is far the most compendious of them.

Dryden.

Besides, he's lovely far above the rest,
With you immortal, and with beauty blest.

Pope.

Ah! hope not yet to breathe thy native air;
Far other journey first demands thy care.

Pope's Odyssey.

8. To a great height; magnificently. This is perhaps only in *Shakespeare*.

I do not think
So fair an outward, and such stuff within,
Endows a man but him.

Shakespeare's Cymbeline.

—You speak him far.

—I don't extend him, sir.

Shakespeare's Cymbeline.

9. To a certain point; to a certain degree.

The substance of the service of God, so far forth as it hath in it any thing more than the law of reason doth teach, may not be invented of men, as it is amongst the heathen; but must be received from God himself.

Hooker, b. i.

Answer them
How far forth you do like their articles.

Shakespeare's Henry IV.

Not to resolve, is to resolve; and many times it breeds as many necessities, and engageth as far in some other sort, as to resolve.

Bacon.

Of this I need not many words to declare how far it is from being so much as any part of repentance.

Hammond.

My discourse is so far from being equivalent to the position he mentions, that it is a perfect contradiction to it.

Tillotson.

The custom of these tongues sometimes to far influences the expressions, that in these epistles one may observe the force of the Hebrew conjugations.

Locke on St. Paul's Epistles.

10. It is used often in composition: as *far-reaching*, *far-reaching*.

Far-etched, *n. f.* [from *far* and *etch*.] A deep stratagem. A ludicrous word.

But Jesuits have deeper reaches,
In all their politick *far-etches*;
And from their Coptic priest, Kircherus,
Found out this mystick way to jeer us.

Hudibras, p. iii.

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FAR-FETCHED, *adj.* [from *far* and *fetch*.]

1. Brought from places remote.

Of these things others quickly will dispose,
Whose pains have earn'd the *far-fetched* spoil.

Milt. Pa. Lost.

By his command we boldly cross'd the line,
And bravely fought where southern stars arise:
We trac'd the *far-fetched* gold unto the mine,
And that which brib'd our fathers made our prize.

Dryden.

2. Studiously fought; elaborately strained; not easily or naturally introduced.

York, with all his *far-fetched* policy.

Shakespeare's Henry VI.

For *far-fetched* rhymes make puzzled angels strain,
And in low prose dull Lucifer complain.

Smith.

Under this head we may rank those words, which signify different ideas, by a sort of an unaccountable *far-fetched* analogy, or distant resemblance, that fancy has introduced between one thing and another; as when we say, the meat is green when it is half roasted.

Watts's Logic.

FAR-PIERCING, *adj.* [from *far* and *pierce*.] Striking, or penetrating a great way.

Atlas, her fire, to whose *far-piercing* eye
The wonders of the deep expanded lie;
Th' eternal columns which on earth he rears,
End in the starry vault, and prop the spheres.

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